

**PHARMACOLOGY AND PATIENT CARE—Second Edition**—Solomon Garb, M.D., Associate Professor of Pharmacology, University of Missouri School of Medicine; and Betty Jean Crim, R.N., M.Ed., Assistant Professor of Nursing, University of Missouri School of Nursing. Springer Publishing Company, Inc., New York, 1966. 469 pages, \$4.75 (flexible cover). (Also available hardbound for \$6.25.)

As indicated by its title, this book is more than a pocket pharmacology text for nurses. It consists of three sections, I—General Considerations, II—Pharmacology of Drug Groups, and III—Use of Drugs in the Care of Patients. Section I contains definitions, instructions for drug administration, much useful information of a general nature, and a stern warning about the dangers of narcotics. This chapter places too much emphasis on physical dependence as the cause of drug abuse, doesn't mention spree use and fails to point out that drugs have persistent desirable cerebral effects for some people. Section II consists of brief but generally accurate descriptive pharmacology supplemented by adequate lists of references. Section III is therapeutics from the nurse's point of view with emphasis on pharmacotherapy and nursing care.

This book is "bare bones" as a text for a pharmacology course but could profitably be placed in hospital libraries and at nursing stations for quick reference.

H. W. ELLIOTT, M.D.

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**RADIOLOGIC DIAGNOSIS IN INFANTS AND CHILDREN**—Armand E. Brodeur, M.D., M.Rd., F.A.C.R., Chief Radiologist, Cardinal Glennon Memorial Hospital for Children, St. Louis, Mo.; Associate Professor of Radiology and Associate Dean, St. Louis University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo.; Medical Director, School of X-ray Technology, St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo. The C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, 1965. 503 pages, \$26.50.

This book is very well done, it is easily readable and fulfills its goal of teaching the basic approach to pediatric radiologic diagnosis. It is beautifully illustrated and has examples of most of the common conditions encountered in pediatric radiology. The book is well organized and it is quite helpful in pointing out the common pitfalls for most conditions. It is not comprehensive enough to be of great value to pediatric radiologists, but the author intended it predominantly for residents in radiology. The book actually goes beyond that and is of value also to radiologists who examine some pediatric cases in their practice. The first chapter, outlining the approach to the technique of differential diagnosis in pediatric radiology, is going to be quite valuable to the beginner. The organization into the sections of the head and neck, the thorax, abdomen, skeleton and integument is along the traditional lines of treatment of the subject. The addition of a chapter on the mistreated child syndrome, in the fifth section, undoubtedly represented a problem for the author, as he felt it to be important enough to be separate and this is probably why he didn't include it in the chapter on the skeleton.

Illustrations are plentiful and of good technical quality. The lesions are well seen and arrows pointing to them are abundant. The captions are short and to the point.

One weakness of the book is that the references are not correlated to the text and therefore lose a great deal of their usefulness.

The book is highly recommended as an introduction to pediatric radiology for beginning residents and as a short refresher source on the subject for those who do little pediatric radiology.

ALEXANDER R. MARGULIS, M.D.

**CIBA FOUNDATION STUDY GROUP NO. 21—HASHISH: Its chemistry and pharmacology**—in honour of Professor Dr. G. Joachimoglu; Edited by G. E. W. Wolstenholme, O.B.E., F.R.C.P., F.I.Biol., and Julie Knight, B.A. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1965. 96 pages, \$2.95.

This little book of 96 pages offers much information for pharmacologists, toxicologists and medical practitioners interested in keeping up to date on the scientific and medical aspects of *Cannabis sativa*, without necessarily becoming experts in the field. It is composed not only of the papers of the principal participants in the Ciba Symposium, but also of the extemporaneous discussion by both principal and secondary participants. Among the participants are Herman Blaschko and Edith Bülbirg of Oxford University, G. Joachimoglu of Athens and member of the Drug Supervisory Board of the United Nations, A. D. Macdonald of the University of Manchester, and Eleanor Zaimis of the Royal Free Hospital of London. The United States was represented by Nathan B. Eddy of the National Institutes of Health. There is still much confusion concerning the effects on experimental animals and man because of the lack of standard preparations, methods of extraction of active principles and methods of administration. Thus the effects of smoking hashish and ingestion of the resinous bhang or charas are somewhat different. There is a detailed paper on the isolation of various principles obtained by column and thin layer chromatography, with structural formulas of five such compounds. Several speakers were of the opinion that tetrahydrocannabinol is the true active principle, but this opinion was not universally accepted. There was also a discussion of whether the use of cannabis leads to true addiction or simply to habitual use. There was an attempt to characterize the psychological make-up which leads to use of cannabis, and of the chronic psychological and physical results.

CLINTON H. THIENES, M.D.

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**PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS—Sixth Edition—A Textbook for Students and Practitioners of Medicine and Its Allied Professions**—Arthur Grollman, Ph.D., M.D., F.A.C.P., Professor and Chairman of the Department of Experimental Medicine, The Southwestern Medical School, The University of Texas; Attending Physician, Parkland Memorial Hospital; Consultant in Internal Medicine, Baylor University Hospital. With the collaboration of Evelyn Frances Grollman, A.B., M.D., Member of the House Staff of the Bellevue Division, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons; Ensign (R), United States Public Health Service. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia, 1965. 1,181 pages, \$15.00.

A textbook which is revised approximately every two years should meet the demands of those who require an up-to-date discussion. This can truly be said to describe the Sixth Edition of Grollman's Pharmacology and Therapeutics. In my review of the Fifth Edition I wrote: "This latest edition . . . is as sound and up-to-date and complete as such a book can be and stay in the practical price range." The statement can be repeated for this Sixth Edition which ends the era for a one-man complete textbook in pharmacology, since it is the handiwork of two Grollmans. In their preface, the authors emphasize that they have written not only for the student studying pharmacology for the first time, but also for the student in his clinical years and later as intern, resident and practitioner.

Each succeeding edition of this textbook, as is true of most textbooks going through several revisions, adds new drugs, and sometimes drops old ones whose use has been superseded by new ones. The Grollmans have ac-

completed this with but a slight increase in the size of the book. The Fifth Edition contains 1,070 text pages, the Sixth 1,114 pages. The indexes of the Fifth Edition contain 60 pages of index, the Sixth 64 pages.

Although the general arrangement of the book has not been changed, there was a shift in the positions of Gastrointestinal Drugs, Renal Drugs and Cancer Chemotherapy Drugs to more logical arrangements.

Although throughout, the discussions are scholarly and show the hand of the experienced scientist and writer, the discussion of antihypertensive drugs and of the adrenal corticoids stand out as the product of one who has spent his academic life in research in these fields.

Formulas for chemical structure have been changed in the light of new information (e.g., colchicine); the treatment of acute barbiturate poisoning, new concepts of neuro-hormone action, new psychomotor stimulants, iron and other topics have been restated. An appendix on Classification According to Therapeutic Use has been dropped.

As one interested in Toxicology, this reviewer would like to see an expansion of the toxicological discussions in this popular and important book, especially since toxicology is given so little time in the medical school curriculum. More descriptions of pathological changes due to overdose would be helpful to the reader.

CLINTON H. THIENES, M.D.

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**MANAGEMENT OF EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS**—A. H. Chapman, M.D., Associate Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, University of Kansas School of Medicine; Attending Psychiatrist, St. Mary's Hospital, Menorah Medical Center, and Research Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pa., 1965. 315 pages, \$9.50.

Dr. Chapman's book is an ambitious compilation, reminiscent of general texts offering to cover material that can't be dealt with except briefly and lightly in the scope of one book.

The author takes you on a long, fast-moving journey, traveling chiefly on middle ground and not allowing you to view much of the scenery at any point. After the trip one has the impression little new was offered. The frames of reference vary from religious and moralistic (pages 6, 8) to the common sense school of psychiatry, with hints and dribbles of Freudian psychology. In general the author plays safe and takes everyone's views into consideration, recommending referral and medication freely.

The book attempts to cover the "entire range of emotional health and sickness in children and adolescents." There is information of a variety—from acne to schizophrenia and love to ulcerative colitis. Although it is entitled "Management of Emotional Problems . . ." the book is more a "guide to emotional disorders" as referred to in the preface. There is little actual direction for the clinician unless he is naive and inexperienced; the direction is perhaps more for the medical student, lay person, or unsophisticated parent. The contents are too skimpy for use as a psychiatric text.

Part I smacks of lectures to the lay public more than material presented to physicians. It includes outlines and directions for parents raising children: how to do things, such as "love your children"; how to deal with masturbation; when to tell the adopted child the facts; and so forth.

The author offers much that psychiatrists can take to task. His answers are a bit pat and euphemistic. For example, one wonders after reading Part I where the

author tells the parents to love their children, how the parents go about it if they are not already loving them. Parts II, III and IV are in a different vein and aimed primarily as medical information, probably for the general practitioner. They include touching on an assortment of psychiatric information, deleting—as far as I can tell—only the problems of smoking and narcissism.

The author tends to deal with schizophrenia by vacillating, leaving issues unclear, tending to minimize the illness in childhood, glossing over the severity in adolescence, and being optimistic as to prognosis in treatment (pages 290, 296, 297).

More bibliographic references are needed, e.g., on "school phobias," schizophrenia, etc. The book seemingly tries to be a psychiatric Spock and to offer reassurance for the anxiety of the physician in dealing with the emotionally disturbed young.

MARION STEELE, M.D.

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**CURRENT PSYCHIATRIC THERAPIES, Vol. VI—1966**—An Annual Publication—Edited by Jules H. Masserman, M.D., Professor and Co-chairman of Psychiatry, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois. Grune & Stratton, Inc., New York, N.Y., 1966. 382 pages, \$13.50.

This volume consists of a series of 52 articles arranged in seven parts: Rationale of Treatment; Childhood and Adolescence; Adult Psychotherapy; Group Psychotherapy; Physical Therapies; Community Psychiatry; and Institutional Therapy.

The articles range in length from very brief to moderate, two to 14 pages: They vary equivalently in quality and no doubt in their significance to the reader, who is almost certain to find here something to please and something to annoy. The overall idea seems to be to provide a mixture of brief survey and short encounters with a goodly number of the various aspects of current psychiatric treatment. It does not pretend to be an encyclopedia but as a sort of *Reader's Digest* type Annual, it will give most readers an introduction to at least one or two subjects that they would be unlikely to find in their usual reading. Recommended for this purpose.

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**VITREORETINAL PATHOLOGY AND SURGERY IN RETINAL DETACHMENT**—Paul A. Cibis, M.D., Department of Ophthalmology and the Oscar Johnson Institute, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri. 293 pages, \$20.00.

This informative book by the late Paul Cibis is the most complete text on this rapidly changing field to date.

The first of two parts entitled Vitreoretinal Pathology in Retinal Detachment is divided into the normal vitreous experimental observations, basic and clinical concepts, and clinical observations.

Part II entitled Vitreoretinal Surgery in Retinal Detachment is concerned with surgical techniques, histopathology of enucleated eyes, and comments and summary. Dr. Cibis includes the latest cryosurgical and laser techniques including their known complications.

Unfortunately, Dr. Cibis died before his radically new intravitreal techniques could be thoroughly evaluated. Although many ophthalmic surgeons will disagree with Dr. Cibis' ideas and techniques, he has produced enough new concepts to keep a number of ophthalmologists busy for years evaluating them.

This book is highly recommended as a reference text and as a personal "must" for anyone doing retinal detachment surgery.

R. M. SINSKEY, M.D.